

hand. Persons desirous of obtaining it can get it fresh every morning by calling at our establishment on Main street.

GRAY & TODD,
June 21, 1858.

recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON.

Nov. 11 1857—tf

He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.

your young men as day boarders. Any such desiring
pleasant location will please call on me at the Au-
thor's office. I have also a large and comfortable
room that I would let to a gentleman and his lady.
May 5, 1858—If. JAMES B. WATSON.

July 5, 1858—by President of the Board.
IN—If you want excellent GIN call at
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1858.

The editor has been absent for several days; this, together with pressing business of the gentleman left in charge of the paper, will account to the readers of the "Commonwealth" for any deficiency of Editorial and other interesting matter in this issue.

We find in the *Lexington (Mo.) Weekly Express* an elaborate editorial in reference to slavery agitation as affecting the interests of the South, and the connection, past and present of the Democracy with that now all-absorbing topic. We transfer the most of it to our columns, heartily commending the views therein expressed to the consideration of Southern men of all political parties, and especially of slaveholders. The article is as follows:

Agitation—Thoughts for Slaveholders.
In every question of political principle, it has never been and never will be asked, by anybody, where the *Express* stands. Steadily, faithfully, and zealously we have battled

1st. For the preservation of the Union.
2d. For the institutions of the South.
3d. For American and Whig principles.

This has ever been, and still is, our platform, and by the help of God we shall not desert it. First in our affections is the Union, under the federal constitution as it now stands. From our earliest youth we were brought up to love and cherish it as the paramount political good, and the teachings of youth have strengthened with years. As we look abroad over this great arrangement of American freedom, this goodly heritage, we feel a proud consciousness that, were it necessary we could stand by the altar of sacrifice and die in the defense of that goodly heritage. Our judgments may have erred, but our hearts have never faltered in the one purpose of serving our country, and nothing but our country: we would rather die beneath the flag of our whole country, than live and prosper under the blood stained banner of sectional division, whether North or South.

With these feelings and sentiments we have steadily watched the progress of political parties. On the one hand is the Democratic party. In days gone by when that party was led by the iron-willed but patriotic Jackson. With reference to the Union, it stood where the American party stands to-day, in favor of the maintenance of the Federal Union at all hazards, and opposed to every species of sectional agitation, and especially to the agitation of the slavery question. But behold how it has fallen from its high position of conservatism! How it has gone astray from the injunctions of Washington and the mild counsels of Jefferson! From a firm devotion to the Federal Union, it has been led by a strange infatuation into the extremes of sectional antagonism and slavery agitation. No man doubts this fact, and no Democrat, having the slightest regard for the truth of history, will pretend to deny that his party for years past, has been, and to-day is, endeavoring to maintain its political preponderance by the continued and ceaseless agitation of the slavery question. Need we stop to inquire what have been the fruits of this policy? With as much propriety might we undertake to prove to the reader that the sun shines at mid-day. Every tree bears fruit after its kind, and the tree of Democracy hangs ripe with the apples of discord. Under the mild and national counsels, and conservative policy of Millard Fillmore, peace and fraternal concord began to prevail throughout our borders; the deadly shafts of sectional animosity were softened into elements of domestic tranquility.

'Twas thus we came out of the fierce struggles of 1850, under the administration of Mr. Fillmore. The great heart of the nation revived with hope, and the gorgeous sun of future national greatness swelled from the horizon to its zenith, as the clouds of sectional strife, slowly yet certainly disappeared. But alas, those mild counsels were abandoned! The country again passed into the hands of the Democratic party; the slavery question was re-opened by them, and a heated agitation sought to be engendered throughout the whole country. The attempt succeeded but too well. It fell like a thunderbolt upon the nation, scattering in one ruin, wild, the fondest hopes that ever animated the human heart. As if touched by any electric spark, there sprang into existence, under this ruinous policy, a new organization, having at its birth the full proportions of a matured age—a party active, vigilant, aggressive and sectional—the Republican party. Democratic policy of agitation breathed into its nostrils the breath of life, and nerved its Herculean proportions with the pride of section, and the enthusiasm of fanaticism. In the interim from one session of Congress to another, the free soil party swelled in Congress, from three votes, to a clear majority in the lower House. 'Twas in vain that Mr. Fillmore stood upon the banks of the Hudson and implored the people to remember that their highest duty was to the whole country, in vain did Forney and Douglas, and Dickinson, of the Democratic faith, beg their old time partisans not to leave their ancient standard, pledging their personal integrity that the Democratic party would amend its course, and cease its agitation of a question about which the two great sections of the country could never agree! On, on it swept, with irresistible force, bearing into its ranks every element of conservatism, and until it had almost attained supreme power, and that too, under the lead of a syrephantic boy, with no other merit than that he was a good hunter, and could, rather than starve, live on mule meat.

Under this Democratic policy of agitation, the Territories have, one after another, been erected into free States, until now we find northern preponderance firmly and unchangeably established—eighteen to fifteen States, with Kansas, Nebraska and Washington Territories, already knocking at the door for admission. So much for Democratic policy, and yet it has all been done in the name of slavery propagandism, and as the peculiar guardians of the rights of the South. One would suppose that with these results before them, they would abandon a policy so disastrous to the South, and which, if persisted in, must sooner or later, prove disastrous to our federal integrity. But no, they still agitate, agitate, agitate! Not content with a national agitation, respecting slavery in the Territories,

they now say that the subject "must and shall be" agitated in the States; the issue "must and shall be" forced upon the people of Missouri, whether they want it or not. This matter of domestic agitation commenced with a National Democratic Legislature, where, by a direct resolution they forced the issue of emancipation up on this people, when no man demanded it, not even the free-soilers of St. Louis. Up to that time not even the Blairs, Browns, and other legitimate offspring of National Democracy had said a word on the subject of State emancipation, but the issue was no sooner presented by National Democracy, than it was accepted by Free-soil Democracy.

We ask slaveholders to calmly review this Democratic policy, and say whether they, as such slaveholders have not lost by it, and whether the institution of slavery itself has not been put in jeopardy thereby. Acting calmly, and judging dispassionately, tell us what have been the fruits of this policy. What made the Territories all free? What induced the movement to colonize Missouri with free-soilers? agitation. What gave life, and strength to the Republican party? agitation. What has made the slaves of Missouri insubordinate? agitation. What is daily driving from our midst the actual slaveholders? agitation. What is keeping southern emigrants away from Missouri? agitation.—What will make Missouri a free State? agitation.

But we hear Democrats say that the day for compromise and conservatism is past, and that the issue of slavery must be forced upon the country. If that indeed, is to be the issue, it requires no prescience to tell where every free State will be found, and pray tell us what fifteen slave States can do against twenty free States.—Upon that issue, broadly given to the country, as Democracy is now giving it, death is not more certain to the body than triumph to the Black Republican flag. No, no; conservatism alone will save the South now. To that stand and also must come—the conservatism of Whig and Americanism—or go off boldly into secession. Is the South prepared for the latter alternative? We believe not.

Believing that Democratic agitation would end in results, in the alternative, as above stated, we have steadily opposed slavery agitation, and shall continue to oppose it, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever it is urged. Let the slaveholders of Missouri look well to this matter, and decide for themselves, whether the man of braving professions—the agitator—or the man of even temper and conservative views, is his truest friend.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We have just examined a statement of the condition and business of this company for the six months ending July 1, 1858, and from it we judge that it is in a highly prosperous condition. The receipts for Policies and interest on investments were \$214,589, and the amount paid for losses \$86,090, leaving as profits for the last six months \$128,589.

The assets of the company invested in profitable stocks, real estate in the city of New York, cash on hand, &c., amount to \$1,467,945 92. We have several times heretofore expressed our opinion as to the importance of Life Insurance, particularly to men who have families dependent upon their daily labor, or who have small means invested in trade. We again urge all such to insure their lives for the benefit of their families; a small portion of their earnings invested in this way may in a very short time be the means of saving their wives and children from actual want; for upon the death of one whose life is thus insured the beneficiaries will receive in cash within sixty days the full amount of the policy. There have been several such cases in our own city and vicinity. H. WINGATE, Esq., is the agent of this company.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—In our columns to-day will be found a special notice of Dr. Mortimore's remedy for Rheumatism. This is a painful and afflicting disease, and the fact that there are at present so many thousands that are helped cures from it, shows that in a vast number of cases, it baffles the skill of the best physicians. Relief, if it can be had, is not dear at any price, and those who are but recently attacked should procure and use a remedy that will remove it as early as possible from the system. This remedy is already known in our community and the circular before us bears the evidence of its efficacy from individuals of high standing in our own city. We copy the following editorial from the *Gazette* of Sept. 9, an influential German paper, published in New York city:

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Mortimore's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier—this great remedy seems to prove a specific for this dreadful disease in all its forms, and is a blessing to vast numbers who have long suffered. We have had personal knowledge of the virtues and efficacy of this medicine for some time, and with pleasure refer to a most obstinate case of Chronic Rheumatism of long standing, which it cured. This was the wife of a wealthy merchant, who was for many years a cripple. No expenses was spared in visiting the most celebrated springs, and procuring the treatment of eminent physicians. This was continued for years, but she only grew worse, and seemed a victim to its withering grasp. All other remedies and efforts failed. We were instrumental in inducing her to try this remedy, and to our surprise and great relief, it cured her completely. Some weeks ago, we called and purchased a bottle at the depot, No. 1, Barclay street, and sent it to a gentleman friend of ours, in this city, who seemed a martyr to this disease; this one bottle cured him. There are numbers of other cases which have come under our notice, cured by this remedy.

We are glad to see the success attending the introduction of this medicine in our city. Its timely use will save thousands from pain and suffering, and restore them to sound and perfect health. We believe this is the only remedy known which is put forth for this ONE DISEASE ALONE, and we are satisfied it will do what is claimed for it—cure RHEUMATISM in all its forms.

We heard in the street yesterday that the new branch of the Commercial Bank will soon go into operation in this city. The building, it is to occupy is that on the west corner of Main and Ballist streets. The name of Major D. S. Benedict, is mentioned in connection with the presidency, and that of an officer of the Northern Bank in this city with the cashiership.—*Louisville Journal.*

IF NOT CORRUPTION, WHAT IS IT?—The Washington Union does not deny that a tax varying from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent. upon their salaries, is levied upon the officers of the government, through all its branches, for the support of the Democratic party. This is not a voluntary offering—it is made systematically compulsory. It is the tenure by which alone the recipient of a public office can be permitted to hold it. It is the consideration attached to his commission. If he does not comply with the demand, he must expect to be removed. According to this schedule, presuming the highest figure most generally to prevail, a person with a salary of a thousand dollars must pay five dollars a year to sustain the party. The post-master whose post is worth five thousand a year, in mulcted, besides his voluntary subscriptions, in the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum.

The President is called upon for about one hundred and twenty-five dollars annual contribution to the working funds of the grand party. The Union defends the practice in the following terms, upon the moral principles of which we ask our readers to ponder:

"If there is a person in the public service who does not voluntarily contribute the amount, at least, of two dollars and a half a year on each thousand dollars of his salary to support the cause of the Democracy, he should be dismissed at once, and his place filled by one of who is patriotic and liberal enough to double the contribution. We believe the cause to justify its support, and those who refuse to aid in that patriotic work should be the last to complain if they are deprived of the special favors of these in power."—*Cin. Times.*

THREE CHILDREN PICKED UP IN LAKE ERIE.—The Windsor (Canada) *Herald* gives the following particulars of the finding three children floating in Lake Erie on Thursday last: "Mr. Owen was crossing from Sandusky to Kingsville in a small schooner, and when about eight miles from one of the islands, he fell in with a small boat containing three children, the eldest about eleven or twelve—a girl—the others much smaller. The boat was full of water, drifting before the wind, and they up to their necks in water. From being so long in the water they had become almost speechless, and were with some difficulty freed from their hold on the boat. From the oldest Mr. Owen learned their names and where they belonged, and kindly took them home. From the father he learned that they had been in the water from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. They had been seen in the boat in the morning, shortly after which they were missing. The father started in pursuit, but, failing to find them, returned to the island."

Items by Telegraph.
NEW YORK, August 18.
The British Parliament was prorogued on the 2d inst., till the 19th of October.

The Queen's speech, which is an uninteresting document, was delivered by a commission. The *London Times* attacks the speech with severity.

Two and a half millions of specie had arrived in New York by the Turkish and Chilean governments were expected.

The arrangements for laying the Red Sea cable were complete.

Mr. Lynde has been appointed secretary of the Central American Republics.

More than a dozen vessels had foundered in a recent gale in the North Sea.

Ismael Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Jeddah, had arrived. France and England had come to an understanding on the subject. All the offenders are to be punished irrespective of rank, and the injured are to receive indemnity. Two hundred arrests had been made.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.
The following message was sent to-day by Mayor Tieman to the Lord Mayor of London: To the Lord Mayor of London:

I congratulate your Lordship upon the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America and the cities of London and New York—the work of Great Britain and the United States, the triumph of science and energy over time and space, thus uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, and introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conception of a finite mind. To God be all the praise.

[Signed] D. F. TIEMAN, New York City.
Diaplect from the Governor General of Canada.
TORONTO, Aug. 17.

The following dispatch from the Governor General of Canada was sent to-day to Trinity Bay, to be transmitted over the ocean cable.

To the Honorable Secretary of State on Colonies, London, England.

The Governor General for British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates her Majesty on the completion of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and these Colonies.

[Signed] EDMUND HEAD.
The day for general festivities is to be fixed by London.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.
Mayor Tieman to day sent the following dispatch to the Mayor in Montreal in answer to an inquiry as to when the grand telegraphic celebration would take place:

To the Hon. L. D. Rodier, Mayor of Montreal:
This city will celebrate this event, but the day has not been fixed. We propose that London shall fix the day for the general festivities, and that if possible all the cities of both hemispheres shall unite in its celebration. You will of course receive seasonable notice.

Signed by Daniel F. Tieman, Mayor of New York.
A similar answer has been sent to other parties, and it must suffice for anxious inquirers everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.
The first message having been stated to the complete message of Victoria, the President on this assurance prepared his reply, which is every where regarded as a full, happy, and significant response to Her Majesty's dispatch, the entire of which has relieved her of the generally unfavorable criticism to which the incomplete dispatch at first exposed her. The liveliest interest in the success of the Atlantic telegraph is manifested by the Administration.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the law of 1850, granting to State swamp and overflowed lands is not applicable to Minnesota, and that the statute does not extend to States admitted into the Union subsequent to its passage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.
The City Hall has been partially destroyed by fire. The dome and central portion of the upper story were burned. The public documents are, however, safe, and the wings of the building are unharmed, save by water and violence. The fire commenced shortly after midnight in the cupola of the building, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was soon all in a blaze. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and labored hard, but their efforts failed to arrest the conflagration. The cupola and upper part of the main building were completely destroyed. The pictures in the Governor's room, as well as the other property in the hall, are much injured if not totally destroyed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.
The enthusiasm exceeds anything we have ever seen in Chicago. All the buildings on Lake, Clark, Randolph, and the other streets are brilliantly illuminated. The entire military and all the fire department are in a grand torchlight procession. One hundred guns were fired at sunset, and all the city bells were rung for one hour.

The display last evening in honor of the great event, surpassed anything ever witnessed in Detroit. The demonstration commenced by the firing of 100 guns at sunset, the fire bells rung forth merry peals, rockets were set off, bonfires lit up, and the crowded streets were decorated with streamers and appropriate transparencies. Public buildings and private dwellings were beautifully illuminated, and an imposing torchlight procession of citizens and firemen, headed by the Mayor and city officers, marched through the principal streets of Campa Martius, where addresses were delivered, and expressive resolutions passed. The scene throughout was one of rejoicing and unbounded enthusiasm.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.
The electricians at Trinity Park can give no information concerning the working of the cable. The time for the transmission of the President's reply will depend on the working of the cable at the time. Perhaps, under favorable circumstances, it will require an hour and a half.

The royal mail S. S. Persia, with 120 passengers and nearly 700,000 in specie sailed at noon for Liverpool. The Russian Minister and his wife are among the passengers.

RUTLAND, VT. Aug. 18.
A large part of the village of Mac Indoes, Falls, Vt., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire originated from a spark from a passing locomotive.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.
The receipt of the Queen's and President's messages was hailed here with much satisfaction and delight. The messages were read on the principal streets of the city, and enthusiastic acclamations. Brief congratulatory remarks were made by several gentlemen. A meeting was convened under the direction of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Chamber of Commerce, That St. Louis will unite with the country in the celebration of this great international enterprise.

No distinct plan of celebration was decided upon, but it will doubtless be made the subject of a future meeting.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.
Leavenworth, Aug. 16, per U. S. Express Company to Booneville.—Hunt's battery arrived at the Fort on Saturday.

Official returns from 17 counties, and incomplete returns from 7 others, give 10,735 against the conference measure, and 1,569 for it.

The largest emigrant train of the season is now being organized at Atchison. It will be composed of 105 wagons.

MARRIED.
On the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Laughhead, in Jefferson City, Mo., B. GRAY BROWN, Esq., editor of the St. Louis Democrat, to Miss Mary CURRY, of the former place.

On Thursday last, in Washington City, at the residence of Gov. Floyd, Hon. CHARLES KIRKPATRICK, of Louisville, to Mrs. MARGARET KIRKPATRICK, daughter of the late Henry Brockbridge, of Jefferson county.

DIED.
At his residence, in Harrison county, Ky., on the 8th inst., Mr. ROBERT S. HAYLAND, in the 63d year of his age—a gentleman of great moral worth, and universally esteemed by all who knew him.

On the 27th of July, at his residence, near Troy, Mo., Dr. RICHARD M. JONES, in the 38th year of his age. Dr. Jones was generally highly esteemed by the citizens of the county where he lived the greater portion of his life. He studied medicine with Dr. J. H. HARRIS, of the same county, and practiced his profession both in town and in the neighborhood of Lexington for a number of years with great success.

CASH CARPET HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF Lexington and surrounding country that he has this day opened a
CASH CARPET STORE,
Where can be found everything in the
HOUSE FURNISHING LINE.
The stock consists of the following, viz:

English Brussels;
Tapestry;
Velvet tapestry;
And American Carpets;
Ingrains;
Tapestry Ingrains;
Superfine do;
Halls and stair carpeting;
Mattings;
Oil-cloth;
All styles of
Window shades, Cornices, &c.

The above Goods are all of the LATEST STYLES and PATTERNS, and of the best quality; and all who will favor me with a call, will be convinced that it will not be necessary in the future to purchase their Groceries in Cincinnati or Louisville. I will furnish them with all Goods in my line as low if not lower than can be purchased elsewhere in the State.

C. F. WILLIAMS,
At the old stand of J. W. & J. C. Cochran,
Main St., Lexington, Ky.
Aug. 20, 1858.—ch. Lex. Statesman.

Mrs. A. L. Franklin's School.
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.
THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on Monday, September 13, 1858.

Tuition per session of 30 weeks, \$15 00
Stationary, 25
Having purchased a residence in South Frankfort, we are building a large school-house for the accommodation of pupils of both sexes, and the course of instruction will include all the branches, useful, and ornamental, taught in the best schools.

Aug. 20, 1858.—lm.
Proclamation by the Governor.
\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.
WHEREAS additional circumstances have been discovered in relation to the murders committed in the county of Rockcastle, by ROBERT WILSON, ARCHIBALD HEALEY, and JAMES HEALEY;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby increase the reward heretofore offered from One Hundred and Fifty dollars to the sum of Five Hundred dollars each, for the apprehension or capture of the said James Healey, and Noah Higgins, and their delivery, or the delivery of either of them, to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

I, JAMES HEALEY, do hereby certify that the seal of the Commonwealth was by me hereunto affixed, this 17th day of Aug., A. D. 1858, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor of the Commonwealth.
By T. P. A. Rine, Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rheumatism Cured!

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cure" establishments, and celebrated Springs both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this one disease alone. This cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergymen and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address

Dr. D. MORTIMORE,
Third St., opposite Journal Office,
Louisville, Ky.

August 20, 1858.—ly

Ice! Ice! Ice!!!

Wishing to furnish ice to those who need it, I will, if 60 regular customers can be obtained who will take a peck (of 12 pounds) each, per day, furnish them with pure LAKES ice, daily, at two cents per pound, on and after Monday next, by their sending to my Barber Shop.

HENRY SAMUEL.

Aug. 20, 1858.—tw2t.

School for Children.

Mrs. J. B. BACON'S School for children will commence its next session, in South Frankfort, on the 1st Monday in September.

Terms of Tuition, for 20 weeks, \$8 00

Aug. 20, 1858.—3w.

Polytechnic School.

The undersigned will open the 16th session of his school on the first Monday in September next.

Young men who design to become Bookkeepers, Surveyors, Civil Engineers or Draftsmen will be qualified for their respective professions.

Pupils thoroughly prepared to enter either as Freshmen or Sophomores in any College.

The standard of morals in this school will continue to be second to none.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board and tuition, invariably in advance, \$20

Tuition alone, 5 00

E. A. GRANT, Principal.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 18, 1858.—lmw&tw.

NEW FIRM.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will heretofore keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,
W. A. GAINES,
JAS. R. PAGE.

LIBERIA,

AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858,

By Rev. A. M. COWAN,

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo

Just published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending usual amount in money or postage stamps.

June 18, 1858.—tf.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

[March 24, 1858.—tf.]

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—tf.

SPRING

MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price.

[Mar. 10.—tf.]

Lost!

ON Sunday, the 8th of August, an EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF, supposed to have been dropped in Frankfort, or on the Road to Lawrenceburg. The finder can receive a reward of three dollars on leaving it with

DOXON & GRAHAM.

Aug. 20, 1858.—tf.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1858.

Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAMK AND LOCATION.

The name of the company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is, \$500,000 00

The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1858, 232,102 33

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$732,102 33

ASSETS.

Amount of cash in Bank, \$37,000 56

Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, 24,844 75

Amount unclaimed Real Estate owned by the company, 67,044 72

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages being First lien of record on unclaimed Real Estate, worth at least \$601,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing, 425,800 00

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, on which there is due one year's interest, property worth at least \$60,000, in process of foreclosure, 25,000 00

Loans on Stock and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, \$25,000, 150,839 85

All other loans made by the company not included in preceding items, 77,000 00

Bank Stock owned by the Company, market value, 77,000 00

Due the company on which judgments have been rendered, 14,375 93

Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY,
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Nearly printed Catalogue of the
Fruit, Ornamental, Trees,
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above
named Nursery, may be had by
application to A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the
county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn,
and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of
said Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Three
Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Roberts,
and his delivery to the Jailor of Pendleton county within
one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at
Frankfort, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1857,
and in the 67th year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor, Secretary of State.
By T. P. A. BEE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Roberts is about 25 or 26 years old; about 5 feet
inches high; slender make; weighs about 150 pounds;
sway study hair; one or two small scars about his face;
probably in his chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation;
is a married man, and it is believed his wife now with
him.

Proclamation by the Governor.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
HOUSE PORTER did, on the 24th day of June, 1857,
murder of his wife by poison, in the county of Henry,
and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, acting Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the ap-
prehension of said Porter, and his delivery to the Jailor
of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at
Frankfort, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1857,
and in the sixty-sixth year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING,
Governor, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Porter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 11 in-
ches in height; weighs 180 or 190 pounds; hair of a yellow
color; light or white-colored eye-brows rather stoop-
shouldered; small head well tapered; wears whiskers
and moustache; wound on his breast made by a knife;
blue eyes. It is believed there are marks on his arms
made by introducing coloring matter.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that
WILLIAM TRAILOR, did, kill and murder
RICHARD ADAMS, in the county of Rowan, and has since
fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said William Trailor, to the
Jailor of Rowan county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at
Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858,
and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9
inches high; heavy set; black hair; heavy set; black
eyes and eye brows; black and heavy, with rather
bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-
brows; very dark and rather black; rather dark
faced, and whiskers on the jaw; rather dark, and small-
poxed; weight about 160 pounds and his hide rather tall-
low appearance; looking like a coal, blue pants,
brown shoes on his feet.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
Madison Street, one square from Railroad Depot,
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

J. B. WASSON, - - - Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located and convenient to
the Post Office, Railroad Depot, &c. It has been
completely renovated and newly furnished. The prop-
rietor will give his undivided attention to the Magnolia,
and with his experience in the business can safely
promise entire satisfaction to all who may become his
guests.

Billiard Tables for Sale.
I HAVE TWO BILLIARD TABLES, with cues and
all other necessary fixtures, in good order, which I
will sell.

A bargain may be had in them.
June 9, 1857 - 41. CHAS. B. GETZ.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.
FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the Jail
of Franklin county yesterday afternoon. They had
been committed under the charge of making and pass-
ing counterfeit money.

George W. Williams was a United States prisoner,
sentenced to the State of Ohio. His name is Geo. W. Williams,
reside at Miami town, in that State. He is about 5 feet 8
inches high, dark complexion, and about 34 or 35 years
of age.

John M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high; about 62 or
63 years of age; has a scar on one of his eye brows, and
the fore finger of one of his hands is entirely off.
Francis M. Nicholson is about 22 or 23 years of age,
and is the son of John M. Nicholson. His beard is in-
clined to be sandy, and he has had lock out of his eyes—
they appear to be somewhat crooked.

By the Governor: R. A. BRAWNER,
Jailor of Franklin County.

Notice.
JOHN B. LAMPTON has assigned to J. S. Price for the
benefit of all his creditors.

J. S. Price, assignee, will sell the goods on said terms
under the assignment made May 18th, 1858.
J. B. Lampton is authorized to receive all accounts.
May 12, 1858 - 41. J. S. PRICE, Assignee.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
The town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas,
being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Gov-
ernment road leading from Indiana to San Antonio,
2 1/2 miles from the town of San Antonio, and 4 miles from
the town of Victoria, where said road crosses the main Cloto
rivers from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio,
and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and
cross to Helena, and near the San Antonio and Mexican
Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes (as
surveyed).

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland
town, in Western Texas. The adjacent is good, war-
rent excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150
feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot;
back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per
lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town,
or to double or triple their money, would do well by pur-
chasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will
also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, in-
cluding the whole block upon which it stands.

For further particulars call on us at our residence in
MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Electorate Post
Office, Karnes county, Texas."
Nov. 9, 1857 - 41. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

"The Galveston News and S. O. P. Scanland publish
the above three times, (weekly) and bill to O. H. P.
Scanland & Co.—Texas Advertiser.

MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the
public generally, that he has purchased the interest
of J. T. Luckett in this established and well known
Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the
best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has
engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor,
who is well known to the public, and who will have
charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the pub-
lic and will endeavor to deserve it.

May 25, 1857. BEN. LUCKETT.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endow-
ment for the relief of the sick and distressed, af-
flicted with Venereal and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Venereal diseases, such as
SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IM-
POTENCY, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice
of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful
destruction of human life, caused by Venereal diseases,
and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate vic-
tims of such diseases by quacks, several years ago di-
rected their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE
ACT, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of these
diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who
apply by letter, with a description of their condition,
(age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of ex-
treme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF
CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association
commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and
will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured
that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have
been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the
young, and they have resolved to devote themselves,
with more zeal, to this very important but much de-
spised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Sperm-
atorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onan-
ism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases
of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which
will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope), FREE
OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for post-
age.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE R.
CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association,
23 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
E. A. H. HEATWELL, President.
Geo. Fairchild, Secy.,
Sept. 9, 1857—wktw.

COACH FACTORY.

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car-
riages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of
the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everett's Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and
Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to
our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1855—41.

For Rent.
By James R. Page, deceased, on the Com-
monwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of
Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said
Porter, and his delivery to the Jailor of Henry county,
within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at
Frankfort, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1857,
and in the sixty-sixth year of the Common-
wealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING,
Governor, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Porter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 11 in-
ches in height; weighs 180 or 190 pounds; hair of a yellow
color; light or white-colored eye-brows rather stoop-
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May 25, 1857. BEN. LUCKETT.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

Thirty volumes new stereotyped, embracing the fol-
lowing works, all of an approved and standard char-
acter.

Volume First—Directory of Symbolic Masonry, in-
cluding the Royal Arch; by George Oliver, D. D. 361
pages. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual; by
the same; 119 pages.

Volume Second—Symbol of Glory, by the same; 310
pages. Spirit of Masonry, by William Hutchinson;
345 pages.

Volume Third—Illustrations of Masonry, by William
Preston; 405 pages.

Volume Fourth—Antiquities of Masonry, by Oliver; 260
pages. Masonic Discourses, by Thaddeus Mason Harris;
176 pages.

Volume Fifth—History of Freemasonry, from 1829 to
1841; by Oliver; 135 pages. Mirror for the Johnnie
Mason, by the same; 110 pages. Star in the East, by
the same; 91 pages.

Volume Sixth—Disquisitions of Masonry, by William
Calhoun; 260 pages. Masonic Manual, by Rev. John-
son; 251 pages.

Volume Seventh—Revelations of a Square, by Oliver;
238 pages. Introduction to Freemasonry, Anonymous;
30 pages.

Volume Eighth—History of Initiation, by Oliver; 234
pages. History and Illustration of Freemasonry,
Anonymous; 91 pages.

Volume Ninth—Constitution Grand Lodge, England; 92
pages. Constitution Grand Lodge, Ireland, 91 pages.
Constitution Grand Lodge, Scotland, 117 pages.

Volume Tenth—Masonic Philosophy of Masonry, by
Oliver; 265 pages. Signs and Symbols of Masonry, by
the same; 164 pages.

Volume Eleventh—Twelfth—The Historical Land-
marks of Masonry, by Oliver; Two volumes, 420 and
430 pages.

Volume Thirteenth—Stray Leaves from a Freemason's
Note Book, Anonymous; 165 pages. Apology for the
Order, Translated from the French; by H. W.
Thorpe; 41 pages. The Masonic System, by Oliver;
40 pages. Integrals of the Grand Arch, by the same;
35 pages. The Secret Discipline, Anonymous;
pages.

Volume Fourteenth—Lights and Shadows of Freema-
sonry, by Robt. Morris; 300 pages.

Volume Fifteenth—Anderson's Ancient Constitutions,
105 pages. History of Freemasonry, up to 1829, by
Alexander Lawrie; 265 pages.

Volume Sixteenth—Masonic Sermons, by Inwood and
Hercy; 318 pages.

Volume Seventeenth—Principles of Masonic Law, A. G.
Mackey; 371 pages.

Volume Eighteenth—History of Masonic Persecutions,
by Oliver; likewise, Masonic Institutions, by the same;
429 pages. By De Votet; four volumes, 457, 391, 300,
265 pages. Likewise, Statutes of Knights Templar, of
England; 105 pages.

Volume Nineteenth—Grand Lodge of Freemasonry,
by Geo. Smith, 111 pages. Life in the Triangle, by
Robt. Morris; 170 pages. Historical Sketch of the Or-
der of Knights Templar, by T. G. Goudin; 11 pages.

Volume Twentieth—Manual of Masonic Music, by
J. B. Taylor; 336 pages.

Volume Twenty-first and Twenty-second—The Freema-
son's Monthly Magazine, 1855; two volumes.

Volume Twenty-third—Masonry and Antiquity, by
Alfred Croft.

Volume Twenty-fourth—The Mystic Tie, by A. G.
Mackey. Narrative of the Antiquarian Excavation
1825 to 1829, by Henry Brown; Oration at the re-in-
stallation of Gen. Joseph Warren, 1770, by Percy Mor-
ton.

Volume Twenty-fifth—Philosophy of Masonry, by A.
L. Arnold.

Volume Twenty-sixth—Speculative Masonry, by Salem
Foster; By-Laws of the Lodge of Antiquity, London,
1723. Ancient Poem on the Constitutions of Masonry,
1725. The Egyptian Rite, by the same; 11 pages.
Price bound in leather, very strong and neat, fifty dol-
lars. Address: ROB. MORRIS,
Louisville, Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN., on the 1st day of June, 1858.

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act of the Legislature of said State, passed
March 24, 1858. He solicits public notice to regulate the
Agency of Foreign Insurance Companies.

The amount of its Capital Stock, which is paid up in
full, is \$200,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:
50 Shares United States Trust Company, at
\$400, N. Y., par value \$200,000, market
value - - - - - \$5,500 00

100 Shares American Exchange Bank
stock, N. Y., par value \$20,000,
market value - - - - - 20,000 00

200 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock,
N. Y., par value \$20,000, market
value - - - - - 20,000 00

200 Shares Bank of Commerce Bank
Stock, N. Y., par value \$20,000,
market value - - - - - 20,000 00

200 Shares Merchants' Exchange Bank
Stock, N. Y., par value \$10,000, mkt
value - - - - - 10,000 00

150 Shares Continental Bank Stock, N.
Y., par value \$15,000, market val-
ue - - - - - 15,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, N. Y.,
par value \$7,500, market value - - -
7,500 00

100 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y.,
par value \$10,000, market value - - -
10,000 00

100 Shares Phoenix Bank Stock, N. Y.,
par value \$10,000, market value - - -
10,000 00

By State Authority. Choice First-Class Insurance, - BY THE -

Choice First-Class Insurance, - BY THE -

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